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brum and *Paspalum dilatatum*. In the former light is not necessary for germination; but it shortens the required "after-ripening" period and increases somewhat the percentage of germination. For complete "after-ripening" 30 or more weeks of dry storage are required. A period in a seed bed at low temperature does not favor germination. In *P. dilatatum* 1 or 2 weeks at 50–60° C. dry storage brings about after-ripening. A period in the seed bed at low temperature is effective if it follows 20–30 weeks of dry storage. In this species light does not favor germination. This paper, as did the earlier one,²⁸ shows lack of exact analytical methods.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

Embryo sac and embryo of Clematis.—SOUÈGES²⁹ has undertaken the investigation of the embryo and embryo sac of the Ranunculaceae, the four parts cited dealing with the Clematideae. The general situations in the family are well known, so that the usefulness of the present account consists in the elaboration of the details of a single tribe, presumably to be followed by similar accounts of other tribes. Perhaps there is some over emphasis of a definite sequence of stages in embryo-formation, for cell-successions have proved to be quite variable, and such uniformity as can be observed is probably an indication of the uniformity of conditions in which the successive divisions occur. There is certainly evidence of a lack of familiarity with the literature of the subject.—J. M. C.

The embryo of the Bromeliaceae.—GATIN³⁰ has investigated the structure of the mature embryo and the germination of representatives of the Bromeliaceae. The three tribes were represented by a species from each of the following genera: *Karatas*, *Billbergia*, *Aechmea*, *Puya*, and *Tillandsia*. The variations uncovered are so considerable, and so doubtful as to their significance, that no general conclusion can be reached. The paper, therefore, is a contribution of facts that may become of service.—J. M. C.

Light a form-stimulus.—DUBARD and BUCHET³¹ believe that light intensity determines the nature of the relief configuration of the hymenial surface of *Merulius lacrymans*. In high light intensity the surface shows high irregularly anastomosing ridges and deep depressions. In low intensity the furrows and ridges are less marked, and are arranged parallel to the incident rays of light.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

²⁸ BOT. GAZETTE 51:76–77. 1911.

²⁹ SOUÈGES, E., Recherches sur l'embryogénie des Renonculacées. Bull. Soc. Bot. France IV. 10: 242–250, 266–275, 509–517, 569–576. figs. 56. 1910.

³⁰ GATIN, C.-L., Premières observations sur l'embryon et la germination des Broméliacées. Rev. Gén. Botanique 23:49–66. figs. 32. 1911.

³¹ DUBARD, M. M., et BUCHET, S., De l'action de la lumière sur le *Merulius lacrymans*. Bull. Soc. Bot. France 57:417–420. 1910.